

Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, Editor and Owner
HOWARD PARKER, Associate Editor

Entered second-class mail matter March 26, 1904 at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on Application

Democratic Ticket

United States Senators
Robert L. Owen
Thos. P. Gore

Justice Supreme Court
Jesse J. Dunn
S. W. Hayes
R. L. Williams
Matthew J. Kane
J. B. Turner

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C. N. Haskell

Lieutenant Governor
Geo. W. Bellamy

Attorney General
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Secretary of State
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Clerk of Supreme Court
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State Examiner
Chas. Taylor

Superintendent Public Instruction
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Commissioner of Charities
Miss Kate Barnard

Commissioner of Labor
Charles Dougherty

Insurance Commissioner
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DISTRICT OFFICERS

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C. D. Carter

State Senator
R. M. Roddie

District Judge
A. T. West

Notarial Representative
Edgar S. Ratliff

COUNTY OFFICERS

Representative
Frank Huddleston

County Judge
Joel Terrell

County Attorney
Robt. Wimbley

Clerk of District Court
W. D. Lowden

County Clerk
W. S. Kerr

Sheriff
T. J. Smith

County Treasurer
J. C. Cates

Register of Deeds
C. C. Hargis

County Surveyor
George Truitt

Superintendent of School
T. F. Pierce

County Welfer
Charles A. Thomas

County Commissioner District No. 1
John D. Rindard

County Commissioner District No. 2
C. W. Floyd

County Commissioner District No. 3
G. M. Short

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

Precinct No. 1.
Trustee, R. C. Jester; Justice of the Peace, H. J. Brown, W. H. Nettles, Constables, J. M. Raney, J. D. Looper

Precinct No. 2.
Trustee, Jas. R. Floyd; Justice of the Peace, A. Gaylor, P. H. Martin, Clerk, C. Sturdivant, Treasurer, G. A. Smith; Constables, Chas. Hopkins, A. F. Dillard.

Precinct No. 3.
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Precinct No. 4.
Trustee, W. M. Thompson; Treasurer, J. D. Price; Justice of the Peace, Joe Gambel, G. W. Tigner; Constables, Lee Price, J. B. Robertson.

Precinct No. 5.
Trustee, W. B. Tinsley; Justice of the Peace, R. D. Miers, R. S. Baker; Constables, R. F. Anderson, W. C. Bojars.

Precinct No. 6.
Justice of the Peace, Joe Anderson, W. T. Fisk; Constables, G. W. Davidson, M. L. Nichols.

Precinct No. 7.
Trustee, R. Atkaway; Justice of the Peace, Geo. R. Collins, L. C. Lindsey; Constables, Will Allen, Seth Perrie.

Precinct No. 8.
Trustee, E. F. Boles; Treasurer, J. R. Parker; Justice of the Peace, Wm. F. Allen, E. S. Snodgrass; Constables, W. C. Hays, H. A. McConnell; Clerk, J. M. Hays.

Precinct No. 9.
Justice of the Peace, J. F. Roberts, J. A. Horner; Constables, D. L. Galey, J. W. Varga.

THE CONSTITUTION AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One of the principal objections urged against the proposed constitution by our fault finding friends, the republicans, is that it makes inadequate provision for the maintenance of public schools. They charge they limit the tax levy in such degree that the maintenance of public schools for longer periods than two or three months in the year is out of the question.

Their objection here is strictly in keeping of most of the other ones they urge. That is to say it is not based upon facts in any particular.

The proposed constitution provides that a total of seventeen mills on the valuation of every district may be voted by the people for the support of the common schools. With property assessed at its actual value as proposed, instead of one-fourth or one-fifth of its value, as under the system in vogue, this levy will provide sufficient funds for maintaining schools throughout the whole year in every district, as a moment's reflection will demonstrate.

The proposed constitution which was submitted with the approval of every republican delegate in the late constitutional convention provided a limit of ten mills for public schools. It is reasonable to assume that this limit represents the republican idea of amount needed for their support.

In the light of these facts it is evident that the democratic party is the only one which possesses the right to lay claim to the destination of being the friend of the public school system. At any rate it makes provisions for the levying of seven mills more taxes for their support than the republican party. The charge therefore that it is opposed to free public schools or has made a constitution which makes inadequate provisions for their maintenance falls flat along with all other charges of a similar nature when they are sifted down—Oklahoma.

AMERICA'S WIRES SILENT

(Continued from page 1)

system of communication which man can devise.

By a stroke business depending on quick communication has been paralyzed. From the stock broker whose success or failure depends upon the click of a sounder to the merchant who wants to order a half dozen hams by express there is no way to do it. The newspapers whose reputations for gathering news is one of their best assets are helpless. The great system by which they nightly reached the utter parts of the earth—the machine so perfect in its organization that it was certain that nothing of public interest could happen anywhere in the world without news of it being printed in the morning papers—lies dead.

So it is with personal communication. An anxious father far from home may seek to learn of the condition of his sick child with a deadly disease but there is no way.

Operators Deprived of Information.

So complete is the tie up of telegraphic communication that the striking operators themselves can learn nothing of what is being done in other cities of the country. By cutting out the Associated Press and the leased wires they marooned themselves and the public. There will be little authentic news until the deadly conflict between the companies and operators ends or is stopped.

(Advertisement)

THE PONTOTOC DELEGATION.

A Reply to Same.

Editor Evening News.—Please allow me space through the columns of The News to reply to an article that appeared in the same August 2nd, under the caption of "The Pontotoc Delegation."

Activity of local republicans in the Tulsa Convention. This being a reflection on me one who was a part and parcel of that noted convention I beg a waiting world to give ear and be silent that you may hear a vindication of myself. The delegates who are mentioned here claim allegiance to the republican party the party of principles so aggressively enunciated by Lincoln and Sumner and so ably propagated by the disciples of the same for several generations. This party knows no creed, no color, and guarantees rights to all men, special privileges to none. The negro since his emancipation has been a factor in this party, and will continue to assert his rights in the same, though the heavens fall. He has not been a disgruntled plenary, but a real vindicator of all the principles of the party. He has sacrificed at times his manhood, allowing the white man to run for offices and loyally supporting him for the same. But despite all this, the party seeks to repudiate the negro contingent. I note that it is said that this Pontotoc delegation is so because two of us were seated as delegates. Were we not entitled to sit? Were we not elected in the same way

they were? What right had they more than we to a seat? Are we not the creatures of the same creation? As men, are we not men and entitled to every privilege as men? They say we voted negatively on every issue. Suppose we did—have we not the right as free born American citizens to exercise our right as men, just the same as they? Why this difference? But the truth of the matter is that we did support the affirmative in every issue. Then why do they do us injustice? What a travesty on truth. The negro has played well his part in the drawer of civilization. In the American revolutionary war, the negro blood cemented the corner stone of this great republic. In the civil war he made it possible for the existence of this nation as a union. The same in the Spanish-American war. What next?

W. T. Laundry

GENTLE IN HIS CRITICISM.

World Would Be Better For More Men Like Ephraim Farlowe

The shortcomings of his neighbors never troubled Ephraim Farlowe. He found so many excuses for them that it seemed in the end as if none but the most ill-natured person would presume to mention them in a spirit of criticism.

On his farm Mr. Farlowe enjoyed the same rose-colored glasses which hide the views of life so pleasant to his gentle eyes.

Kind of a loving critic, as he said one day referring to a cow which had wandered from the pasture and had been a cause of some trouble to him, he said: "She is a little bit of a trouble maker, but I love her all the same. I don't like to see her go, but I don't like to see her stay."

There was a time when Mr. Farlowe was a student of the law, and he was a very good student. He was a very good student, and he was a very good student.

She is a little bit of a trouble maker, but I love her all the same. I don't like to see her go, but I don't like to see her stay."

On day the cow which is a trouble maker, she was a little bit of a trouble maker, but I love her all the same. I don't like to see her go, but I don't like to see her stay."

I declare, said Mr. Farlowe after a moment's silent contemplation of the cow, his favorite had wandered. I don't know but that I shall have to give in that she is kind of a trouble maker now and then—Youth's Companion.

Ruskin on Manual Labor

When you want to enjoy a good appetizing meal at a moderate charge, come to the English Kitchen. Everything strictly first class and clean. Once you eat here you'll become a regular patron.



When you want to enjoy a good appetizing meal at a moderate charge, come to the English Kitchen.

English Kitchen

Everything strictly first class and clean. Once you eat here you'll become a regular patron.

BRUSHES

Hair, Nail, Tooth and Bath. Have you seen our window display?

It's a novelty in itself, composed solely of BRUSHES.

The stiff and soft kind, the soft and light kind. Just the kind to fill any want. At prices that are low, considering quality.

Come and look for yourself. If you can't see what you want, ask for it. It may be just behind where you can't see it.

Mason Drug Co.

The Progressive Pharmacists
Phone 44

False Signal.
"You don't believe in romance, eh?" said the old boarder. "You bet your typewriter I don't," sighed the young man with the bandage around his head. "I had my share." "How was that?" "Well, you see I was forbidden to call on my best girl and every night she would sit out on the balcony and at a certain hour strike a match. That would be the signal for me to stick my head through the vines and kiss her." "Ah, very poetic." "Yes, but the other night I saw the match flare up, stuck my head through the vines and got the worst thrashing I ever received. You see the old man happened to be out there lighting his pipe."

A Wise Precaution.
Little Ethel—Mamma, don't people ever get punished for telling the truth?
Mamma—No, dear; why do you ask?
Little Ethel—Cause I just tooked the last three parts in the pantry and I thought I'd better tell you.

No Babies Allowed.
"Wake up!" hissed the janitor's wife.
"What for?" grunted her husband.
"There's a burglar getting into the building."
That's all right as long as he ain't brought no babies with him.—House Post.

MUNICIPALITY

C. O. Barton Mayor
Jesse Warren, Recorder, Assessor and Collector
Thos. P. Holt City Attorney
S. W. Hill City Treasurer
R. C. Couch City Marshal
E. S. Collins Street Commissioner
L. L. Johnson Water Supt.
H. Brownall Chief Fire Dept.
Chairmen of Standing Committees
Cometary, Sanitary and City Park,
J. T. Conn
Sidewalks M. D. Timberlake
Water W. H. Markham
Finance W. C. Lee
Fire R. T. Kerr
Light J. T. Sutton
Ordinances T. J. Chambliss
Police Enforcement of Ordinances and Impeachment A. J. Deaton

THE CHURCHES

First Baptist Church—Rev. T. E. Harrell, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11 and 8:30. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. B. Y. P. U. at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Methodist, South—Rev. T. L. Rippey, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8:30 every Sunday. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth League: Junior, 6:30, Senior, 7:30. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

Immanuel Presbyterian U. S. A.—J. R. Brown, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8:30 every Sunday. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor 2 p. m. Sunshine Society at 2.

First Presbyterian—Rev. C. M. Robertson, Pastor. Services the first, third and fourth Sundays of each month. Sunday school at 9:45. Junior Christian Endeavor, 4:00 p. m. Prayer meeting and choir practice every Wednesday evening.

Second Baptist—Rev. G. W. Jefferson, Pastor. Services first and third Sundays in each month. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening.

Christian—Bro. E. L. Kirtley, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 and 8. Sunday school 9:45. Choir practice and prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

THE LODGES.

Royal Arch Masons—Ada Chapter No. 26 meets Saturday night two weeks before the full moon. Gus Angelly, H. P. Lee Dages, Sec.

A. F. and A. M.—Ada Chapter No. 85 meets on Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month. C. P. Little W. P. Chas Powers, Sec.

Ada Commandry No. 6, K. P.—Stated Conclave third Friday night of each month. F. C. Sims, E. C. Duke Stone, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Meets every Thursday night. Sol Moss, N. G., C. M. Chauncey, Sec.

K. P.—Meets every Thursday night at I. O. O. F. Hall. J. W. Dean, C. C., A. H. Constant, K. R. S.

W. O. W.—Meets on first and third Monday nights at I. O. O. F. Hall. Chas Norton, C. C., George West, Clerk.

M. W. A.—Meet the first and third Friday evenings of each month at the I. O. O. F. Hall. George F. High, V. C., P. C. Duncan, Clerk.

Twenty-Five Thousand Club—Regular meeting nights the second Monday night in each month. E. H. Lucas, President, J. E. Bills, Sec.

Eastern Star—Ada Chapter No. 78 meets on Thursday night on or before the full moon in each month. Mrs. Jno Brants, W. M., Jno. Brants, W. F.

Ladies of Maccabees—Meets on Saturday afternoons at three o'clock every other week at the I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Tom D. McKeown, L. C., Mrs. Ella Gother, R. K.

How's This!

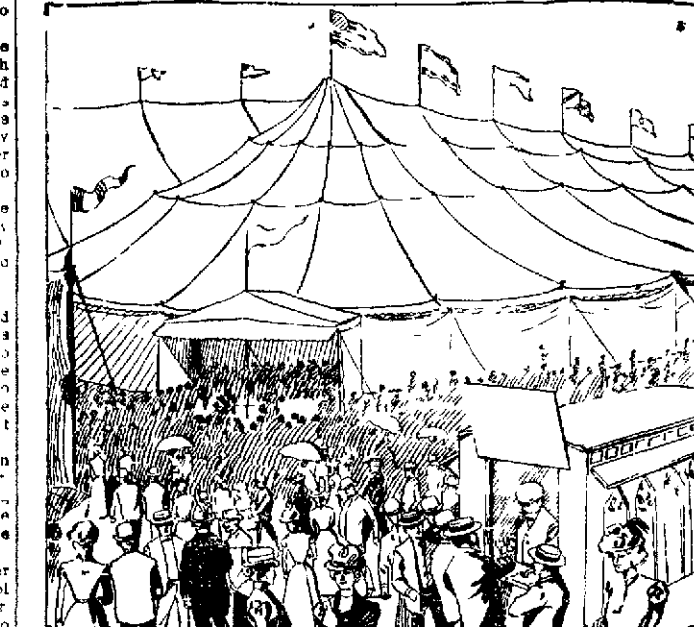
We offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known J. F. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Coming Friday ADA, August CHAS. GEYER'S BIG \$10,000 PRODUCTION



JESSE JAMES

Gigantic, historical spectacular production. Comedy Realism Sensationalism based on the life of the most interesting character that American history has furnished, at popular prices.

25 and 35 Cents

Tents located on corner of Renne avenue and Main street

We keep a full line of prescription goods.
We know how and can fill any prescription.
We don't substitute.
We deliver.

Crescent Drug Store

Dr. F. Z. Holley, Prop.

(AN OLD AND ESTABLISHED HOUSE)

ARMSTRONG, BYRD & CO

OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Have been established in the PIANO and ORGAN business in Oklahoma and Indian Territories for ten years. They are the largest music house in the Southwest, and carry a magnificent line of thirty-two of the best known and most reliable makes of Pianos. They sell from \$50.00 to \$75.00 cheaper than any other firm sell Pianos of the same grade and quality.

IF IN THE MARKET FOR A PIANO FIGURE WITH THEM

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Tornado, Cyclone, WIND STORM

This is the season for them. Get under cover of a Tornado Policy Issued By

O. B. WEAVER AGENCY

R. O. WHEELER, Manager

Andrew Carnegie

Says the best way to accumulate money is to resolutely save and bank a fixed portion of your income, no matter how small the amount.

Suppose you follow the advice of Carnegie who started in life poor and open an account with

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

PERSONAL MENTION

Phone 141 for best meat. 103-47

G. M. Ramsey went to Sulphur today.

Duke Stone went to Coalgate on a business mission.

Frank Maddox got in last night from a trip to Dallas.

Jacob's summer candles. "Made last night." Gwin, Mays & Co. 123-37

Bone Hardin is one of the latest victims of the epidemic of sickness.

H. Woodward and wife came down from Konawa for a visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rivers have gone to Colorado Springs for a summer outing.

I. M. King and family have returned home after a few days spent in Sulphur.

W. T. Cox is looking after the undertaking business for L. T. Walters. 123-47

Here's the idea. Even old "Coca Cola" is best at out fountain. Gwin, Mays & Co. 123-37

W. T. Cox is assisting in the undertaking business for L. T. Walters, during the later's illness. 123-47

During the illness of L. T. Walters, the undertaking business is looked after by W. T. Cox. 123-47

C. A. Powers and Mr. Thompson, of the Ada Machine shop, were the party of Ada Masons who went to McAlester Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Noe of Sherman, who have been visiting the latter's brother, George Thompson, left this morning for Sulphur.

Mrs. Nannie J. Burner and Miss Lillie E. Kolb, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Florence L. Robb, returned this afternoon to their Sunrise home.

Mrs. S. H. Gaines of Oklahoma City and Mrs. N. T. Scott of Ladonia, Texas, arrived this morning from the former place for a visit with their sister, Mrs. W. L. Reed.

The members of the Christian Endeavor society will please take notice that the meeting for this evening with Miss Cullins, is postponed, on account of illness in the family, until Thursday evening when a full attendance is desired. Be ready with your report.

Bob Wimbush is still running pretty well for county attorney, but only on one foot now. He is hobbling about on crutches dragging a bandaged "Tribby." Hearing him say he had been asked 2,000 times what was the matter, the reporter was afraid to repeat the question.

Chapman Sells THE BEST \$3.50 SHOES ON EARTH CHAPMAN

The Shoe Man

PROHIBITIONIST RALLY.

Large Crowd Assembled and Local Campaign Committee Selected—Strong Sentiment Prevailed.

As advertised those interested in state-wide prohibition met on Broadway last evening, and a good time was the result. The meeting was called to order by T. B. McKeown, who made appropriate remarks, after declared nominations in order for permanent officers. On motion A. M. Croxton was chosen chairman, and Carlton Weaver secretary.

Rev. Harrell read a passage from the scripture and the invocation was read by Rev. Browne. The whole audience joined in singing America, and later a quartette composed of Rev. Rippey, Mr. Wymore, and Misses Harrell and Haynes rendered a prohibition selection. The chorus went like this: "When the time comes to vote I'll be there."

On motion, a committee was appointed to select a campaign committee, five from the east side and the same number from the west side. The committee reported as follows: West side campaign committee, J. R. Browne, S. M. Shaw, W. H. Grammar, Mrs. C. O. Barton and Mrs. R. O. Wheeler. For east side, R. E. Haynes, J. W. Hays, T. B. McKeown, Mrs. U. G. Winn and Mrs. T. E. Brents.

This committee are urged by the county committee to get together as early as possible and plan for the campaign in Ada.

The chairman called out a number to express themselves on the issue, and responses were made by Rev. Harrell, Jno. Beard, Mayor Harton, and Rev. Rippey. The last speaker Bro. Rippey, spoke at length about the activity of the opposition and the need for an awakening among those interested in seeing the prohibition amendment extend over the Oklahoma side.

A collection was taken for campaign expenses, which amounted to about \$50.00. Intemperance is growing and a rousing reception will be given "Cyclone" Davis of Texas. This meeting will also be held in the open air.

COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED.

Man Found Dead Near S'newall Buried, Unknown.

Still unidentified, the man reported in Monday's News as discovered dead on the Katy right of way 1 1/2 miles north of S'newall was buried near where he lay.

He was about 40 years old, was dressed only in blue jumper and overpair of saddlebags containing a few worthless clothes and trinkets. There was nothing to indicate who he was, whence he came or whether he was going, and no one was found who had ever seen him before. Since the body lay fifty feet from the railroad track and bore no marks of violence, it is supposed the man came to his death by heat prostration or a sudden attack of a chronic disorder.

The Runyon's Return.

After a five weeks' absence Dr. J. R. Runyon and family arrived home last night. The doctor attended a special course of lectures in New York City, while his family visited relatives in Newport, Ark.

Mrs. Runyon's niece, Miss Anna Bateman returned with him and will visit in Ada several months.

Mr. Runyon's train Sunday afternoon between Memphis and Springfield suffered a severe wreck in which the engineer lost his life. He stuck to his post, hero that he was, and applied all the emergency appliances so slackening the train's speed that nothing save the locomotive and tender left the track or suffered damage. Naturally the engineer has an undearing monument in the hearts of all the passengers.

Some Rain in Spots.

A good refreshing shower Monday afternoon, sufficient to run in the streets, is reported from Red, but it seems not to have extended far beyond the corporate limits. Also at Ardmore and Pauls Valley, real good rains fell. But old Pontotoc, for the most part, still sweaters and boils and prays for its.

For Sale.

One good milk cow. R. S. Tobin.

Much Sickness From Heat.

The amount of sickness in and about Ada is becoming alarming. Most of it is directly traceable from the excessive heat. Many laborers have been prostrated and forced to quit work.

From Canning Factory.

We the undersigned wish to say: That we have purchased the Canning Factory of D. J. Austin and will continue the business by assuming all contracts pro and con in regard to the factory.

We are prepared to can peaches, tomatoes, grapes, etc., in fact all fruits and vegetables. Will either buy your products or pack them on the shares. We want cucumbers for pickling and will buy them.

Yours truly,

M. B. Donaghey,

W. M. McDaniel,

M. P. Donaghey.

103-4-7-2



OUR LINE OF NOTIONS

is full and complete. Don't grow if you get bit elsewhere on notion goods, where for the same money you could have bought of us.

Hairpins, wire, horn and aluminum. Side Combs, Back Combs, Horn Dressing Combs, metal back, 10c.

Gold Eye Needles, 2 papers 5c, others ask to a paper.

A line of new and popular Wrist Bags, 15c, 25c and 50c. Pocket Books 5c and 10c.

We sell you a child's hose for 12 1/2c which should be sold for 20c.

We sell our Ladies' Hose at 2c, 12 1/2c, 15c. We can save you money on every pair you buy.

We sell you Men's Hose for 5c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c and what we said of the ladies' hose holds good here also.

We save you money on Shoe Laces, Buttons, Thread, Laces, and everything we sell.

Quart size 44c per dozen. Half gallon size 74c per dozen.

Yes we have Hammocks, Croquet sets, Base Ball goods, fishing tackle, and the prices right.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Heavy 4-strand Brooms worth 25c and 30c for..... 10c Sold with 25c worth of other goods.

One to a customer.

The Nickel Store
AND CHINA HALL.
The 5c and 10c Store of Ada.
E. M. SHAW, Prop.

The Old O. K. MEAT MARKET
is now conducted by Wright Bros. the old time meat market men of Ada, who will be pleased to meet all their old time customers. Fresh and cured meats. Pure home rendered hog lard. Come in and see us. Courteous treatment. Freshest of meats.

WRIGHT BROS.
James Wyatt of near Ardmore is visiting his brother, C. E. Wyatt.

Mrs. Caruthers, an old lady 86 years of age, a kinswoman of Charley Wyatt, residing on West Fifteenth street, died last night.

We handle the best quality of fresh meats. Owens & White, South Broadway.

WANTED: A good tenant wants a good four or five room cottage well located. See Otis B. Weaver. 122-17

Cyclone Coming.

Cyclone will strike Ada Wednesday evening, but you are urged not to hunt the storm cave, but to be on hand and be innocent by-standers as this Texas hurricane destroys arguments of the opposition. Hicks, a noted debater, who they say can argue any old side of a question will be the target for the cyclone. This meeting will be in open air on Broadway, and everybody should come out and hear the merits of this great question discussed. A message from Oklahoma City says Col. Davis is enroute here. 123-17.

Mrs. McKinley at Rest.

There is always general sorrow in a community where a notably good woman passes away. Such has been the sorrow caused in Ada by the death of Mrs. Sarah Pate McKinley, which occurred at 4:40 p. m. Monday. Born in Mississippi, later residing in Texas, for years the family have made Indian Territory their home.

It is sufficient to say of Mrs. McKinley that she lived the ideal life of a noble Christian woman, a devoted wife and mother.

At the bedside when the end came there were gathered her husband, Dr. J. P. McKinley, Mr. Joe McKinley, until lately a business citizen of Gainesville, and Messrs. John and Ben McKinley, popular and highly respected citizens of Ada.

After an appropriate and touching funeral service at the Christian church this morning at ten, the remains were laid to rest in Rosedale.

Druggist in the Tolls.

U. S. Marshal's force arrested and placed in jail today E. C. Polk, a druggist of Francis. They say they found over two quarts in his possession.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray have returned home from a visit to Sulphur.

M. Y. Shaw of Snyder, Okla. is here visiting his uncle, Dr. Ligon, and cousin, Mrs. Cynthia Ligon.

Messdames John Brents, C. A. Galbraith, U. G. Winn, C. A. Powers, and Geo. Harrison will leave Wednesday morning to attend grand chapter, order of the Eastern Star at McAlester.

Distress reigns in the home of R. C. Fisher on West Thirteenth. On Saturday he lost his three months' old babe, and the mother lies dangerously sick.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Maxey leave tomorrow for Chickasha where they will reside. Mr. Maxey has for a long time been in the employ of the R. S. Tobin grocery. Mrs. Maxey is the popular president of the Home Mission society of the Methodist church, by whom she was tendered a good-bye reception in the church parlors Monday evening.

Henry Kroth and family are visiting in Arapaho, Okla.

Not Equal to Luxuries.

A dapper young man took a seat on a bench in Madison Square Park, says the New York Press. Sunning himself at the other end of the bench was as fine a specimen of the genus hobo as ever disgraced a landscape. After seating himself the dapper young man drew a handsome silver case from his pocket and extracted therefrom a cigarette. With the cigarette between his teeth, he drew out a silver matchbox, to find it empty. Snapping down the lid, he turned to the tramp, hesitated, then said: "I beg pardon, my friend, but do you happen to have a match?" Hands plunged into his trousers' pockets and legs surveyed out before him, the tramp surveyed his neighbor with an air of deep melancholy. "Say," he muttered hoarsely, "who do you think I am—J. Pierpont Morgan?"

Electric Dining Table.

A gentleman named Knapp has constructed and occupies, in Troy, France, a house which he calls the Villa Electrica, or electric fairy palace, for the reason that servants are almost entirely superseded by electrical machinery. Table service, for example, is accomplished by the following devices:

An electric elevator transports the dishes from the kitchen to the dining room directly above. The dining table is in two parts: a small center table for flowers, fruits, and ornamental pieces and an elliptical annular counterpane around which the guests are seated. The interval between the two parts is occupied by a moving band of metal. As each dish arrives from the kitchen it is deposited on a carrier, controlled by keys manipulated by the host, travels around the table, stopping before each guest, turning, if necessary, to present the handle of the soup ladle to the most advantageous point of attack, going back to serve a belated or hesitating guest, making another round, and finally pleading for the acceptance of another portion, returning the dish to the elevator, collecting plates and other utensils with some slight assistance by the guests, and proceeding to the service of the next course—all with nearly human and more than butlerian intelligence. The current is furnished by 28-volt accumulators, so that the spec of electrocution is banished from the feast.—Scientific American.

Steffen's Shortlet today at Gwin, Gwin, Mays & Co's. 123-27

Couldn't Survive a Consultation.

Washington Corr. Pittsburg Post. Senator Morgan and Pettus were friends from boyhood and furnished the only case of a state having senators both residents of the same city. The fact that he was from Selma was urged against Mr. Pettus when he became a candidate, but the fact did not weigh against him.

During the past four or five years the aged senators spent much of their time in warning each other to be careful of their health. Morgan always insisted that his colleague should consult the doctors, for whom he had little respect. Something over a year ago Senator Pettus, working hard on a law case, was attacked by vertigo. His sons told him they were going to consult a doctor. He assented, but stipulated that there must not be more than one.

"You are sure there is only one of you," said the senator after he had got into the carriage with the doctor. The doctor, evidently thinking the senator desired to say something confidential, solemnly assured him they were alone.

"Well, I'm mighty glad of that," said the senator with a sigh of relief. "I'm sure I'll get well if there is only one of you." I never could survive a consultation.

\$10.00 Reward

Given to any person who will tell correctly the names of the 12 samples of drugs displayed in our show window

A beautiful box of fine stationery given to the lady who guesses most of them.

A box of 10c cigars to the gentleman who guesses most of them.

A box of Allegretto's Fine candies given to the person guessing the next nearest.

Each purchase of 5c or more entitles you to a guess.

No handling of the samples allowed.

Contest closes August 31st.

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At the Mexican Chile Parlor, just opposite Dorland Hotel, you can get the best made. **Louis Lopez**, the proprietor, and **Delgado**, the famous chile maker of Dallas, jointly secured. First Prize at the St. Louis Exposition in the chile making contest open to the world. Try a dish of Louis' make then you'll take some home to the family.

Also Short Orders and cold drinks served.

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I have opened a new stock of groceries on east Main street and I respectfully solicit your patronage.

I can save you money. Phone No. 303.

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NEW FRISCO TIME CARD

North Bound.
No. 512—Eastern Express... 9:35 a. m.
No. 510—Meteor... 4:55 p. m.
No. 504—St. Louis and Kansas City Passenger... 11:43 p. m.
South Bound.
No. 509—Meteor... 9:35 a. m.
No. 511—Texas Passenger... 8:25 p. m.
No. 515—Sherman Express... 3:05 a. m.

PHONE NO. 64 when in need of a carriage or want transferring done.

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Corns Vanish

When our "Old Shoe Corn Cure" is used. Don't mar your summer enjoyment by enduring corns. **OLD SHOE CORN CURE** does not hurt or produce soreness. It just takes out corns of all kinds. Guaranteed. Price 25c at

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THE DRUGGISTS.
"We run a drug store and nothing more."

M. K. & T. Time Card

No. 113 4:05 P. M.
No. 564 11:55 A. M.
No. 563 2:00 P. M.

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All work guaranteed. Your patronage solicited.

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Is given up to be best. Do Largest Agency Work of any plant in this Territory.

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The greatest naval display of the century. Norfolk will this year be the Mecca of thousands of visitors from every section. The Exposition is not alone a Naval Display, but will be in every sense an Exposition of products and progress.

Exceptionally Favorable Fares

are in effect daily, the tickets of various classes, with liberal limits. Optional routes, via New York, Boston, Lake George or Lake Champlain, returning direct or vice versa. Get the particulars from our nearest agent and plan for your trip now. With the liberal stop-over privileges and favorable routes the trip to Norfolk will make an ideal vacation. Ask your nearest railroad agent for rates or address **C. F. ORCHARD**, Ticket Agent M. E. & T. Ry. Ada, I. T.



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CASH

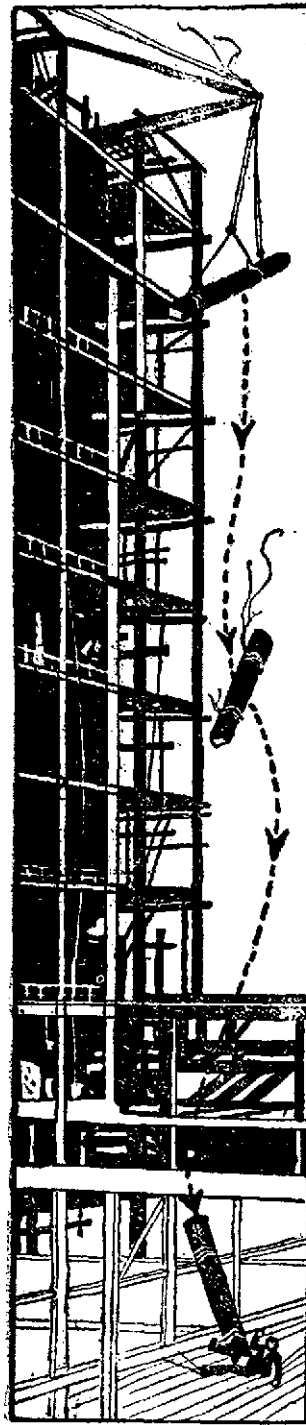
Is what you want every day. Without you are at the mercy of others when sickness and old age comes. Sign a declaration of independence for yourself by starting a savings account with a dollar or two today with the

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TOLL TAKEN OF HUMAN LIFE BY THE INDUSTRIES

GREATER THAN DEATHS ON BATTLEFIELD

Over Half a Million Men and Women Annually Are Killed or Injured in the United States While Engaged in Productive Labor---Enormous Sum Needed to Support Those Incapacitated.



A Familiar Peril in Building Operations.

New York.—More than 500,000 men and women are injured or killed in the industries annually in the United States, or one person every minute.

This industrial carnage costs the people of the country, directly and indirectly, over two and a half billions of dollars—a sum larger than the national debt.

Such are the death tolls of industrial progress, which shows such a smiling face to those whose occupations involve no danger, but turns a ghastly countenance on those who work in peril of their lives.

Whoever doubts these figures need only read the grim statistics to be convinced that modern industry is more fatal than war.

In the Japanese-Russian war a total of 333,784 men were killed and wounded on both sides, not counting the losses in naval battles.

In the same period in the United States alone the great army of American laborers engaged in manufacturing and building operations suffered a loss of 425,000 killed and injured; 92,000 more lives were sacrificed in industrial progress in one year than during the greatest conflict of recent times.

Statistics of the interstate commerce commission show that 84,115 people were injured and 10,048 killed on the railroads during the year ending June 30, 1904. Sufficient data has been accumulated by the United

States government and other responsible authorities to show that at least 5,100 men are annually killed or injured in anthracite mining alone, and 425,000 in factory and building operations, making the grand total approximately 525,000.

Total Death Roll Greater.
These estimates are conservative. If the exact number of accidents was known this total would be greatly increased.

In converting facts into figures Mr. Clarence Marx, who, with other responsible investigators, has given several years of study to the relation of crippled and unemployed persons to industry, presents a startling array.

Of the 525,000 workers mentioned 15 per cent., or 445,000 to struggle per cent. only are killed, leaving 85 against their handicaps. Estimating that at least 50 per cent. of 222,000 of these are able to earn \$225 each annually, which is 50 per cent. of the annual average earnings of able-bodied artisans, we have a total of \$49,950,000. This is the loss in earning power.

Safely assuming that these persons would create twice as much wealth as they earn we would have a loss in production of approximately \$100,000,000 annually.

But this is only half the truth. If these 222,000 wage earners are not re-established they must sooner or later be supported by the state. It is also evident that the other 222,000 who are totally disabled will also become a burden on the taxpayers.

Poor relief statistics show that it costs \$10,000 to support a pauper during his natural life time. To be conservative again, let us estimate this cost at \$8,000, to make allowance for those who may be supported by relatives and friends, or who may become partially self-supporting. Since under our present system the partially disabled are not reestablished, the total number, minus a small percentage, must be supported at public expense. To do this costs approximately two and one-half billion dollars. In other words, we contract each year to meet a debt of two and a half billion dollars within the lifetime of the persons thus injured.

Figures That Stagger.
These are staggering figures, but they are only a forecast of what we may expect if this wasteful destruction of life and limb continues.

In New York state, according to the estimate of the state labor commissioner in 1906, 44 workers in every 1,000 are incapacitated in the course of the year's work. That means, for instance, that at least 40,000 purely industrial accidents occur in New York city alone every year. The ratio of injured and uninjured is not as high in some other parts of the country, or the total number of accidents in the United States would be over 800,000 annually.

In one section of New York city, the Borough of Manhattan, there were last year 2,160 deaths by violence; astonishing as it may seem nearly one-third of these deaths, or 684, were caused by falls, explosions, caving in of earth, premature blasts and falling rock. The river tunnels were constructed at the cost of 68 lives, 43 in the Pennsylvania terminal works, 20 in the Belmont tunnel, two in the subway holdings and three in the Hudson companies' terminal.

In the huge, smoky workshop called Pittsburgh, one human life is sacrificed for every 50,000 tons of coal that are shipped out of the city. For each 7,600 tons of steel products one of the manipulators, somewhere in the process of manufacture, lays down his life; and for each 70,000 tons of steel rails another laborer makes the last sacrifice.

Of the 2,600 deaths reported in Pittsburgh in 1906, 219 were due to accidents in mills, mines and on railroads. The number of accidents was not computed, but it was undoubtedly in the thousands.

Causes of Fatalities.
How does it all happen, you ask? If a huge ladle of white hot steel is upset, the molten stream burns alive its writhing victim. It may be that a man or woman is whirled to a horrible death in mill machinery; or a miner is blown to eternity in an explosion of damp in a mine.

Publicity is given to accidents on railroads, but little is heard of the thousands annually killed and maimed in manufacturing and building and in

some of the more obscure trades. It has been shown that 425,000 are annually disabled in factories and construction work. But we have no means of knowing how many are industrially displaced by inhaling the poisonous fumes in working over batteries, or the large numbers that are afflicted with mercurial poisoning and other ailments in the hat industry and allied trades. Neither do we know how many succumb to painters' colic, or blood-poison by working with brass and copper.

The victims of tuberculosis among sweatshop workers, grain trimmers, longshoremen, coal hands and others are shown to be numerous by the board of health reports, but the exact numbers have never been gathered into statistical form.

Tributary Evils.
This loss of life and limb in times of peace would be sufficiently appalling in itself were there no tributary evils. But the situation is rendered even more serious by the fact that only about 15 per cent. of the industrial accidents result in the death of the victims, while 85 per cent., or 445,000, are doomed to a one-sided battle for existence.

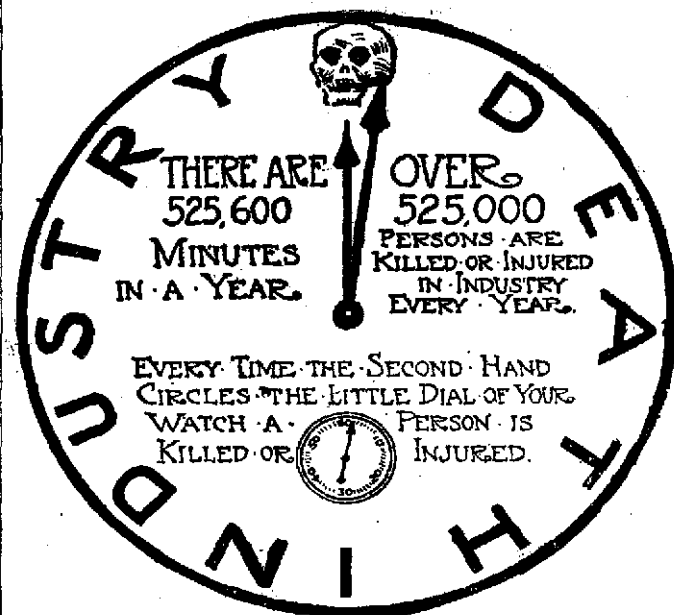
When a man loses a limb or the use of it, is rendered partially blind by an accident, or in countless ways is incapacitated for his regular work, the first great question confronting him is to fit himself for some other form of

labor. In our reckless haste to make money we forget that in so doing, the unnatural wear and tear of industry, and the fierce struggle for existence are producing an increasing host of dependent citizens, who have been worn out as a part of a machine and are then thrown on the industrial scrap heap.

The hours of labor are being slightly reduced and wages slightly increased, but the wear and tear on man and machine has been nearly doubled.

Many men, each one a unit of labor, valuable to the employer and to society, drop out crippled by accident or with their health undermined. Unless the employees are speedily able to readjust themselves in gainful occupations, they become public charges. Each man added to the list of the state's dependents makes an added burden of taxes on the wealth producing citizens.

The employer, who is the exponent of the industrial system is accountable for this waste of productive power, though not the originator of it, is himself one of the first victims to feel the extra burden of taxation. Doubtless he is also appealed to, and subscribes liberally for private charitable schemes, which are themselves largely necessary evils. Hence the wasteful system of industry, in which the waste of labor is lost sight of in the mad attempt to save cost of produc-



One Violent Death or Injury For Every Tick of Your Watch.

labor. What are his chances to regain a foothold?

Some few corporations retain on the payroll those employees who may have been injured in their service, but the number of such is small. A few provide pensions, and even fewer have instituted some form of benefit that will be a real help in case of disablement.

But the great mass of injured persons must readjust themselves as best they can.

Prejudiced Employers.
The chief reason why they fail to do this and start on the long tortuous road to semi-pauperism and finally the almshouse is the open prejudice of employers against hiring a cripple, or a failure on their part to recognize the fact that he still possesses an economic value, as he usually does. This remorseless prejudice against which many an honest and capable man has been forced to contend has driven valuable material to the waste heap of humanity, if not to a self-made grave.

There are many positions filled by boys and girls who should be in school which could be better filled by older men and women unable to command higher wages because of physical disability. To supplant the incumbents of such positions would be to raise the standards of education and of living, for if the children were not available their disabled seniors would take their places at a higher rate of wages than at less than current standards.

This would do much to remove the stigma of a present national disgrace by which 1,267,334 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years are allowed to dwarf their young lives in our shops, factories and mills. The handicapped man would supplant children only where a distinct economic

condition, reacts on itself; and the hard-pressed employer becomes a victim to the very system that is slowly but certainly adding to the cost of maintenance and production by increasing the value of labor, which he has tried to maintain, if not to cheapen.

Remedy Pointed Out.
Where is the remedy? If the present industrial system cannot be abolished, it may be controlled. If the wear and tear must continue, it may proceed with less friction and waste. Legislation on this point is becoming more stringent, and employers themselves are aiding in the effort to avoid needless loss of life and limb.

This problem can be solved only by sorting out the injured and readjusting them to other forms of labor. As employers more fully appreciate the great financial loss of life and limb, as they now so carefully guard the waste of raw material and so assiduously convert by-products into profit, the half million now annually forced into idleness and nonproductivity will be reestablished on a self-supporting basis.

Centuries Paralleled.

In former times vassals, serfs and slaves gave up their lives blindly to their feudal chiefs; fighting their battles, tilling their soil, selling their own birth rights for a pot of miserable porridge.

As the fourteenth century vassal sold his service and life for food and shelter so the twentieth century artisan sells his labor and life for money with which to buy the necessities of life. If his wages are greater than his living expenses and he is fortunate enough to escape bodily harm, he may, under extremely favorable conditions, be able to provide for an independent old age. But if shifting economic con-

425,000	333,786	94,201	40,000	5,100
KILLED AND INJURED IN FACTORY AND BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE U.S.	KILLED AND INJURED IN RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR	KILLED AND INJURED ON RAILROADS OF THE U.S.	KILLED AND INJURED IN INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK CITY	KILLED AND INJURED IN ANTHRACITE MINING

Menace of the Industries.

ditions condemn him to only a precarious living and if he is disabled by the machinery of industry, only one fate can be his—the acceptance of alms sooner or later from friends or the state. He has not shed his blood as the vassal of old in the service of a master. He has sacrificed himself on the altar of industrial progress, whose masters are practically unconcerned for his future.—From the N. Y. Journal and American.

A crying need of the day is an awakening of the national conscience regarding the needless loss of human life and the resulting economic waste.

JUDGE K. M. LANDIS.

CAREER OF MAN WHO BROUGHT ROCKEFELLER TO COURT.

Has Been Noted for His Determination Throughout His Career of Distinction—Experience as Secretary to Gresham.

Chicago.—Men who have followed the career of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who issued the subpoenas which brought John D. Rockefeller and other high Standard Oil officials into his court in Chicago recently, are not surprised at the determination he has shown to get the rock-bottom facts in connection with the case of the Standard Oil company of Indiana. Judge Landis has been a forceful character wherever he has been placed.

A thorough American, well grounded in the law, indefatigable, not to be swerved from a purpose once fixed—such is the judge who told John S. Miller, an attorney, of "immunity bath" fame, that he must produce certain evidence in order that Judge Landis might know what sums would constitute just and equitable fines in the case where the Standard Oil company, of Indiana, had been found guilty by a jury in a federal court.

Directness and thoroughness won him the esteem of the foreign diplomats at Washington and of the American statesmen and politicians as well when he served as private secretary to Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Cleveland.

It is related that upon one occasion Mr. Landis, acting for Mr. Gresham, clashed with the wishes of Mr. Cleveland, and the president sought his removal. But so attached had Secretary Gresham become to the young man that he stood up loyally for his subordinate, and when Mr. Cleveland found that to take Landis' scalp he would have to take Gresham's also, he acquiesced in the situation.

Later Landis and the president became strongly attached to each other. A man of striking features is Judge Landis, whose tangled iron gray hair gives him the appearance of a man much older, for the judge is not quite 41. He was born in Millville, O., November 20, 1866, and is the sixth child of Dr. Abraham H. Landis, who during the civil war was a surgeon in the Twenty-fifth Ohio regiment. It is to the fact that his father was badly wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain that the judge owes his peculiar baptismal names.

At the age of seven he went with his parents to Logansport, Ind., where he attended public school. As a boy he carried papers. Then he became a reporter on the Logansport Journal. He studied stenography, and from 1883 to 1888 was official stenographer

of the circuit court of Lake county, Ind. Coming to Chicago, he entered the Union College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1890. He was admitted to the bar, and at the time when Secretary Gresham chose him for his private secretary and confidant he was one of the instructors in the Northwestern University Law school.

While in Washington Landis gained most valuable knowledge of men and things, which proved helpful in his later years. He came to know Mr. Gresham so well that he divined intuitively the famous Kedestuckian's every wish, and Landis often assumed great responsibilities in the absence of



KENESAW M. LANDIS.
(Federal Judge Who Hailed Rockefeller Into Court.)

his superior, invariably to be backed up in what he did by the secretary of state, who had implicit confidence in him.

He relieved his chief of as much of the burden of the office as possible, and he came to be known in and out of the department as having Gresham's sanction for all matters in which he assumed authority. Thoroughness and directness characterized his every act, and being gifted with tact and fine judgment, he knew as well what matters to let alone as what to take up. He made friends with all who had business with the department, and especially was well liked by many members of the diplomatic corps.

On first arrival he shunned the social side of diplomatic life, but before long he was well broken in to the dress coat and reception habit.

STRIKING SOLDIER STATUE.

Mr. Newman's Fine Work for New York Building at Jamestown.

New York.—When recounting how he got his inspiration for his "Spanish



Statue of Spanish War Soldier.

War Veteran," a statue executed for the rotunda of the New York state building in the Jamestown exposition, Mr. Allen G. Newman relates an amusing experience he had at West Point, and which formed a determining factor in his choice of a model. He went up to West Point while looking for material for a soldier's monument.

"Out on the parade ground," says Mr. Newman, "was a company of artillery. They drilled as well as cadets, but on account of the uniform I asked a regular who passed if they were cadets or regulars."

"He answered with pride, 'No. Dose arn't cadets. Dose are sogers.'"

Mr. Newman was born in New York city in 1875. In 1897 he entered the studio of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward to study and work under that sculptor for the next three years, a favor which the "dean of the profession" has extended to but few. The student's most lasting impression from his experience was a desire to keep as close as possible to nature in his work and to develop simplicity of expression. After this he modeled an assistant to several sculptors, finding this an excellent school, affording him opportunity to see and study how different men work.

The "Spanish War Veteran" has a quality that is very valuable in sculpture.

ture subjects of this kind—repose, which yet suggests ample capacity for action.

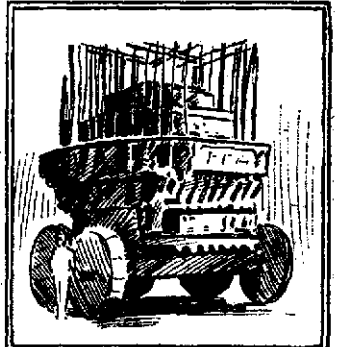
THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

Fanatics Believe That to Be Crushed Under It Is to Gain Heaven.

London.—In the third week in June, following a custom established over a thousand years ago, Hindus by tens of thousands flocked to Pauri, in Orissa, India, for the religious festival of Juggernaut. From the temple the famous Car of Juggernaut was brought forth and dragged through the streets. It headed the annual procession of devotees of the god Vishnu, or Juggernaut, Lord of the Universe, whose image, or statue, without legs and with stumps of arms, rests within the colossal car.

Hundreds of pilgrims harness themselves to the stout cables by which the car is drawn. As they pull the ponderous car on its clumsy wheels many work themselves up to a degree of religious fervor little short of madness. And fanatics attempt to throw themselves to destruction under the murderous wheels, as a voluntary sacrifice to their idol. British civil officers prevent any act of suicide.

Hindus believe that to gain the favor of Juggernaut opens for them the gates of heaven. Therefore, in the days before the British occupation of



Famous Car of Juggernaut.

India, natives occasionally cast their bodies under the car to be crushed to a pulp, the belief being that self-immolation thus would be speedily rewarded by entrance into Paradise. The car is 43 feet high. Its wheels are each more than six feet high. A wooden cage around the top, an addition of recent years, keeps fanatics from jumping upon their idol within. Body and wheels are of wood beautifully sculptured and painted, and for the festival the car is draped with gold cloth.